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APPLICATION NO). I	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/944,383		09/04/2001	Necmettin Can	GAP0001-US 1273	
28970	7590	06/25/2003			
	ITTMAN		EXAMINER		
IP GROUD 1650 TYS SUITE 13	ONS BOUI	LEVARD	BUCHANAN, CHRISTOPHER R		
	, VA 2210)2	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				3627	· · 1
				DATE MAILED: 06/25/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		دور ا					
	Application N .	Applicant(s)					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	09/944,383	CAN ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Christopher R Buchanan	3627					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 A	<u> April 2003</u> .						
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL . 2b)□ Th	is action is non-final.						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under a Disposition of Claims	•						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2,6-8,12,21 and 33-42</u> is/are pendi	ng in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray	•						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2,6-8,12,21 and 33-42</u> is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accept	oted or b) objected to by the Exa	miner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	e drawing(s) be held in abeyance. S	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on	_is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disappro	oved by the Examiner.					
If approved, corrected drawings are required in rep							
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120							
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
a) All b) Some * c) None of:		•					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received in Applicati	on No					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bu * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti	c priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).					
a) The translation of the foreign language pro							
Attachment(s)							
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 	5) Notice of Informal i	(PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)					
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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1, 2, 6, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Issacman et al. alone.

With regard to claim 1, Issacman discloses a system (abstract, Fig. 2) for determining inventory that includes a fixture adapted to hold a first collection of merchandise (see Fig. 2, col. 5 line 31+, col. 6 line 50+), the merchandise having at least one item with an associated RFID tag (10, Tag a, Fig. 2), and a reader (8, col. 2 line 10) disposed on the fixture proximate the merchandise that can interrogate the RFID tag and receive information related to the tag (col. 3 line 47+, col. 5 line 1+). The fixture can hold a second collection of merchandise (see Fig. 2) and a reader (8, col. 2 line 10) disposed on the fixture proximate the merchandise that can interrogate the RFID tag and receive information related to the tag, wherein, each reader is adapted to read only its associated collection of merchandise (col. 3 line 46+, see Fig. 2). A particular tag responds to a reader only when it receives a signal with its particular identification number, thus the system can associate data from a given receiver to a certain collection of merchandise (col. 3 line 64+). With regard to claim 2, the first

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collection includes a second item with an associated RFID tag (Tag b). With regard to claims 6 and 7, the system can sense items quickly (near real time) and can determine the location of the item, and, thus whether it is properly located in the fixture (abstract).

3. Claims 8 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Issacman et al. alone.

With regard to claim 8, Issacman discloses a method for determining inventory that includes associating a first RFID tag (10, Tag a, Fig. 2) with a first item of merchandise (abstract), placing the first item proximate a first location on a fixture (see Fig. 2, col. 5 line 31+, col. 6 line 50+), placing a reader (8, col. 2 line 10) on the fixture proximate the first location, and interrogating the RFID tag with the reader (col. 3 line 47+, col. 5 line 1+). A second item with an associated RFID tag (Tag b) can be placed proximate the first location (see Fig. 2) and a third item with an associated RFID tag (Tag m) can be placed proximate a second location (see Fig. 2). A particular tag responds to a reader only when it receives a signal with its particular identification number, thus the system can associate data from a given receiver to a certain collection of merchandise (col. 3 line 64+). With regard to claim 12, each reader is adapted to read only the merchandise in its associated location (col. 3 line 46+, see Fig. 2).

4. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Issacman et al. alone.

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With regard to claim 21, Issacman discloses a method (abstract, Fig. 2) for using RFID to manage inventory items that includes associating an RFID tag (10, Tag a, Fig. 2) with each item to be tracked (abstract), placing a plurality of tag readers (8, col. 2 line 10) at various locations (col. 3 line 47+, col. 5 line 1+), and providing a host computer (2, col. 7 line 44+) for receiving and processing information. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art that this system could be applied to a retail operation and that the host computer could interface with a variety of other systems. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art that the RFID tag could be attached to a variety of items (garments, books, etc.), could contain a variety of information (manufacturer information, product ID, etc.), and could be interrogated at any point in a supply chain (warehouse, delivery, fitting room, checkout, return, etc.) so that analysis could be performed to provide statistics on a variety of quantities, including sales, returned items, losses during delivery, correlations between fitting room and sales, and so forth.

5. Claims 33-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Issacman et al. alone.

Issacman discloses a method (abstract, Fig. 2) for using RFID to manage stock items that includes associating an RFID tag (10, Tag a, Fig. 2) with each item to be tracked (abstract), placing a plurality of tag readers (8, col. 2 line 10) at various locations (col. 3 line 47+, col. 5 line 1+), and scanning the tagged items to receive various information (col. 3 line 47+, col. 5 line 1+). It would be obvious to one skilled in the art that this system could be applied to a retail operation, that the RFID tag could

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contain a variety of information (manufacturer information, product ID, etc.) and could be interrogated at any point in a supply chain (warehouse, delivery, fitting room, checkout, return, etc.) so that analysis could be performed to provide statistics on a variety of quantities, including sales, returned items, losses during delivery, correlations between fitting room and sales, and so forth, and that under certain conditions (available stock items not on display, for example) an alert could be provided.

6. Claims 38-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Issacman et al. alone.

Issacman discloses a method (abstract, Fig. 2) for using RFID to manage stock items that includes associating an RFID tag (10, Tag a, Fig. 2) with each item to be tracked (abstract), wherein the RFID tag is a read/write tag (col. 2 line 9+), and writing various information to the tags (col. 3 line 47+, col. 5 line 1+). It would be obvious to one skilled in the art that this system could be applied to a supply chain, that the RFID tag could contain a variety of information (item price, manufacturer information, product ID, etc.) and could be overwritten at any point in the supply chain (warehouse, delivery, fitting room, checkout, return, etc.) in a variety of manners (individually, batch, etc.) to update the information.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher R Buchanan whose telephone number is 703-306-5782. The examiner can normally be reached on M-T 9-7.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Olszewski can be reached on 703-308-5183. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-7687 for regular communications and 703-305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1113.

CKS

Christopher Buchanan June 23, 2003

Kenneth R. Rice Primary Examiner